



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

7. ברב שיה מנסה אותך ושחק לך וחקרך.—

"For with much talking will he tempt thee, and he will smile upon thee and search thee" (Ecclus. xiii. 11).

For completeness sake we mention that Joseph ben Nahmias (MS. Bod. Library, No. 335 of the New Catalogue) mentions also Ben Sira twice, viz., (1.) fol. 126 : תחבנה וכתוב כי תחבנה וכתוב כי תחבנה וכתוב כי תחבנה (JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, III., p. 702). (2.) fol. 138 : בספר בן סירא מנע רבים מתוך (see JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, III., p. 692).

Let us add the following statement. The small fragment in the Bodleian Library mentioned by Mr. Schechter (JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, III., p. 689) is not likely to be a piece of the *Galuy*, but rather, as Dr. Harkavy suggested (*Israelitische Monatsschrift*, No. 4, 1891, p. 15), from the book on the Calendar and Feasts which Saadiah says in the *Galuy* was written with vowel-points and accents.

A. NEUBAUER.

Postscript to Article on "The Literature of the Jews of Yemen," JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, III. 604-621.

For the benefit of scholars we may permitted to state the following : (1.) that the Talmud MSS. coming from Yemen (JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, III., p. 613) have been acquired by Professor R. Gottheil of Colombia College, New York, for that Institution. (2.) That amongst the Midrashim contained in Mr. Deinard's list (*ibidem*, p. 615) there are besides, the two parts of the *Midrash hag-Gadol* and the *Núr al-Dhalum* of Nethaneel ben Isaiah (Catal. Bodl., MSS., No. 2346), one on Numbers collected by Moses ben Joseph עזירי (see Dr. Steinschneider in *Central-Anzeiger für jüdische Litteratur*, I., p. 134), which is at the present in Mr. Schechter's hand. He informs us that this Midrash seems to be a kind of compilation like the *Midrash hag-Gadol*. (3.) A Midrash on Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy, in which each Sidrá, as the Rev. Dr. Alexander Kohut inform us, ends with the following words : חם מא אדרת תביינה מן אלמעאני פי : פרש ... פי סראג אלעקול למן אראד אלפרק בין אלעקל ואלעאקל ואלמעקול "Finished the necessary explication of the Parashah . . . in the *Lamp of Wisdom*, for him who wishes to know the difference between the intellectual, the prudent and the reasonable." Dr. Kohut adds rightly that the compiler of this Midrash must be, according to the catalogue of Hebrew MSS. in the Bodleian Library, No. 2493, col. 885, Aboo Mansur al-Dhamari. Dr. Kohut promises to give extracts from this well known compilation in the JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. Thus, we were right in saying (JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, III., p. 614), that more literary finds will turn up in Yemen.

A. NEUBAUER.